

## THE BRITISH ADVANCE

NOW EXTENDED TO GENERAL BULLER'S WING OF THE ARMY.

HE TURNS THE ENEMY'S FLANK

His Forces Make an Advance of Forty-Five Miles in Three Days—Roberts' Headquarters at Kroonstad—His Advance Guard Eighteen Miles Beyond that Point—No News of the Expected Relief of Mafeking—Burghers Desire to Sue for Peace.

London, May 15, 3:45 a. m.—General Buller's turning of the Biggarsburg position was effected by a bold movement. The Boers had evacuated Helmsburg, but were making a stand Monday evening at Pieskoplaagte, seven miles from Dundee. The correspondents on the spot regarded this as a rear guard action, intended to cover the retreat of the army. At the same time General Hildyard took Indaba, and it is reported that the Boers withdrew in disorder.

General Buller, who seems to be employing his full strength, is expected to push on. His first marches were forty-five miles in three days. He is thus breaking into British territory which had been administered for six months by the Transvaalers as though it were part of the republic, they holding courts and levying taxes. His success, therefore, has practical as well as military consequences.

While Lord Roberts' infantry are concentrating at Kroonstad, where they will rest for a day or two, his horsemen have penetrated eighteen miles northward. In the squadron which cut the railroad fourteen miles beyond Kroonstad was the American scout, Frederick Burham.

Two hundred Boers who had hidden in the river jungles near Kroonstad to escape service have surrendered to the British and have taken the oath of allegiance.

According to a dispatch from Bennett Burleigh to The Daily Telegraph, dated Thursday, May 10th, Paul Botha and MacDonald, members of the Free State Volksraad, demanded that the chairman should call a meeting to sue for peace, as further resistance was suicidal, and proposed to make President Steyn a prisoner.

Nothing definite has been heard about the expected relief of Mafeking. The Cape Town correspondents continue to wire that relief is imminent, fixing Tuesday or Wednesday as probable dates. Inquirers at the war office are told that the news of the relief will be made public immediately upon its receipt.

At the British hospitals in Bloemfontein the deaths from enteric fever average from eight to ten daily.

London, May 14.—The war office has published a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Kroonstad, Sunday, May 13th, giving the correspondence between Lord Roberts and President Kruger relative to the alleged ill treatment of colonial prisoners. The Transvaal president said that there was no difference in the colonel and other prisoners and only a few had contravened martial law or had tried to escape or who, when it had been suspected might try to escape, had been placed in jail for security. Otherwise they had been treated like the other prisoners of war.

The enteric fever was prevalent among the civil population as well as among the prisoners and every remedial measure had been taken.

Lord Roberts replied April 22nd that he was glad to receive President Kruger's assurance and pointed out that no difference was made by the British authorities in regard to the Boers, against whom there might be reasonable grounds for suspicion that they would try to escape, adding that such exceptions gave room for abuse by officials without knowledge of the authorities.

The parliamentary secretary, replying to a question in the house of commons today, declined to divulge Lord Roberts' plans for the relief of Mafeking, but he added that he hoped they would shortly be accomplished.

## MANILA MAY REVOLT.

Rumors of Intended Native Uprising in Philippine Capital.

Manila, May 13.—A rumor in circulation last week of an outbreak in Manila among the natives was seriously discussed by some of the local papers, and attracted more general attention than has usually been the case with this sort of thing.

Many Filipinos left their American employers with the apparent intention of joining some such movement. Their action, taken in connection with the arrest of several natives for carrying concealed weapons and the dispersion of several suspicious gatherings, gave color to the reports.

Officials have been kept active, but are not inclined to think an uprising will be attempted. They believe the Filipinos lacking in the necessary courage, especially in view of the fact that the natives feared to attempt the demonstration at the time of General Lawton's funeral, although they had made careful preparations and many Filipinos had come to Manila for this express purpose.

A paper found among the captured effects of General Fontanilla Garcia asserts that the United States congress has done nothing for the Filipinos and that, therefore, all Filipinos who are working for Americans must leave their employers immediately, or suffer the penalty of treason.

One report is that the Filipino junta is endeavoring to incite an outbreak in order to show the civil commission that the war is still being pursued.

It does not seem possible that the peace proposals which Senator Buchanan, at one time a member of the Filipino government, has drawn up for submission to Aguinaldo and the other Filipino leaders will have much weight with the natives. Buchanan's reputation, gained in former wars, is that of a man who hurries to get on the winning side. He was in disfavor with the Filipinos even before the collapse of their government, owing to a widespread suspicion of his loyalty to his colleagues.

**Easy to Take**  
**Easy to Operate**  
Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—  
**Hood's Pills**

## DANGER OF LYNCHING

The Negro Tom Smith Again Sent to Wake Jail for Safe-Keeping—Still no Answer from Holton as to Joint Discussion—The Democratic Campaign. Two State Base Ball Leagues.

Messenger Bureau.  
Raleigh, N. C., May 14.  
This morning Tom Smith, colored, was brought here from jail at Goldsboro and placed in jail to prevent a threatened lynching. The transfer was made by order of Judge Hoke, upon affidavit. The judge said it was not considered safe to keep Smith at Goldsboro any longer. It is the third time he has been in jail here for safe keeping. He is charged with having, during the Christmas holidays in 1898, in Johnston county, murdered a young white man, Charles Cawthorne. He was in Johnston, convicted, and was granted a new trial. His case was moved to Goldsboro, where he was again convicted. A motion for a new trial is now pending in the supreme court. The affidavit set forth that if he is granted another trial and allowed to remain in Goldsboro jail he will be lynched, and that he must be at once brought here and guarded.

As yet the democratic state chairman has not received a word of reply from the republican state chairman for the proposition for a joint canvass of state candidates. It was thought a reply would have been in hand by last Friday as the invitation was mailed Tuesday.

The republicans will work hard to get out a heavy negro vote for congressmen and electors in November. The limitation of the negro vote by the amendment does not take effect until 1901.

W. D. Turner, democratic nominee for lieutenant governor, was here today. He said in regard to the ratification meetings: "They were a magnificent success, great credit is due to the people. We had the audience some times we spoke twice a day in the same town. The representative people turned out. Some times they came from other counties. There were always ladies at the meetings and they manifested great interest. I never before saw. The amendment is gaining in popularity daily. There is opposition in spots, but it fades away when the light is turned on it."

Robert L. Abernethy, of River Bend, Camden county, who always gives a big picnic each summer, writes to the democratic state chairman that this year at least 10,000 people will attend it.

People who arrived here today from the mountain region of western North Carolina, report that there was frost last Saturday morning.

The state board of pharmacy is called to meet at Wilmington Tuesday morning, July 17th, for the examination of applicants for license.

It is now the plan to have two base ball leagues in this state—the western, composed of teams from Charlotte, Asheville, Statesville, Concord, Salisbury, Greensboro, etc., and the eastern, composed of teams from Wilmington, Tarboro, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Raleigh, etc. The team here will in a fortnight be ready for play. Statesville will have the strongest team in the west.

The commencement exercises of the Agricultural and Mechanical college here begin Sunday, May 27th, when President Charles E. Taylor, of Wake Forest college, will preach the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class. The alumni oration will be delivered Monday, May 28th, by C. W. Gold, Esq., editor of the Wilson Mirror. It will be followed by the alumni banquet. The commencement oration will be delivered before the graduating class Tuesday, May 29th, by Dr. Ira Remsen, professor of chemistry, Johns Hopkins university. The same day a reception will be tendered the alumni and friends of the college by the faculty. Wednesday, May 30th, has been set apart as commencement day proper, when the graduating exercises will take place, the conferring of degrees, presentation of diplomas, etc. All of these exercises and functions will be held in the college chapel.

It is asserted by prominent republicans here that Judge Ewart's confirmation is "pigeon-holed," and will never get out of the hole. Senator Pritchard it is said, has done all he can for Judge Ewart.

## AMISTAKE, SAYS STONE.

He Thinks Populists Should Not Have Nominated Towne.

St. Louis, May 13.—Ex-Governor William Stone, vice chairman of the democratic national committee, discussing the advisability of Charles A. Towne withdrawing from the race for vice president on the fusion populist ticket, said:

"I think the populist convention made a mistake in nominating a candidate for vice president. Instead of simplifying it complicated the situation. However, I am glad Mr. Towne is the nominee for the reason that I regard him as a big man and I know him to be fair and patriotic."

"I am satisfied he will do whatever may be thought to be for the best, having but one view and that is the success of the ticket to be nominated at Kansas City. If it is the opinion of the Kansas City convention that it would be unwise to nominate him, I am confident he would accept that verdict accordingly."

## TO WORK FOR TOWNE.

Concerted Effort to Make Him A Democratic Nominee.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 13.—At a conference of the populist and silver leaders held after the return of the state delegation from Sioux Falls, it was decided to push the Towne vice presidential candidacy before all state democratic conventions to be held between now and the meeting of the national convention at Kansas City.

Michigan has already declared for Towne. The Minnesota delegates will do the same and the Towne leaders count confidently upon the open or tacit support of all the northwestern states at Kansas City. Towne also stands well with the New England anti-imperialists by reason of his recent attitude.

**A LUMBER PLANT BURNED.**  
Norfolk, Va., May 12.—The West Norfolk Lumber Company's plant, located in West Norfolk, was burned last night. The plant consisted of saw mill, shed, large quantity of lumber and three railroad cars. A brisk northwesterly wind made it impossible to save anything. The loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$70,000, largely covered by insurance. Friction caused by the connection of a pulley with a post caused the fire.

## AN OUTRAGEOUS MURDER

FOR WHICH THE MURDERER QUICKLY PAYS THE PENALTY OF HIS CRIME

SHOT TO DEATH ON STREET CAR

A Young White Man on a Street Car at Augusta, Ga., Resents the Insult of a Negro and is Killed—The Negro Arrested—Officers Start to Atlanta with Him—The Trial Met by a Party at a Near-by Depot and the Murderer Lynched.

Augusta, Ga., May 14.—Alec Whitely, aged 25 years, a society leader and popular young man, was shot and killed on a street car at 7:30 o'clock p. m. by William Willis, a negro, in a dispute about a seat in the car. Much excitement, but not much fear of lynchings.

At 2 o'clock (Monday morning) there is still a great deal of excitement on the streets over the killing of young Alex Whitney by the negro, William Willis.

Whitney and a friend were riding on the electric belt line when two negroes got on the car, one taking a seat in front and one sitting down in Whitney's lap. Whitney told the negro there was no more room before he sat down, but was paid no attention to. He shoved the negro up, telling him he could not sit there. The negro's friend, Willis, who was in the seat in front, said, "Sit there anyhow."

Willis slapped the negro with the back of his hand and a scuffle ensued. Willis, who was not in the scuffle, drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking Whitney below the left eye. He died a few minutes after.

Large crowds soon collected and a special detail of twenty-five policemen with rifles were sent to guard the jail.

Willis was secretly put on the Georgia railroad train, but a number of citizens had boarded the train also and when Grovetown was reached a telephone message having been previously sent to collect a crowd the negro was taken off the train by them. This is the latest report, but a lynching is sure to follow if not already accomplished.

Augusta, Ga., May 14.—William Willis, a negro, who shot and killed Alex Whitney, a popular young man of this city yesterday afternoon, was lynched near Grovetown, about twelve miles from here, at 1:30 o'clock. The mob which did the deed was composed of Richmond county officers, who boarded a train for Atlanta soon after the murder was committed for the purpose of bringing him to a place of safety. The mob held Willis in the woods near Grovetown, awaiting identification. He was hung from a tree. The rope broke in the first attempt and a second was made which was successful. The body was then riddled with bullets and a placard was placed upon it bearing a warning to negroes. The coroner was notified and is now investigating.

Governor Candler was informed early in the day of the prospects of lynching and ordered the companies of state troops stationed here to take themselves in readiness to prevent any violence by the mob. Judge Brinson, of the superior court, called the grand jury together to prevent any outbreak before these precautions could be effectively taken. Willis was on a crowded street car yesterday afternoon when Willis and another negro boarded it. No seats were available and one of the negroes sat in Whitney's lap. Whitney struck the negro and Willis suddenly commenced firing with a pistol. The first shot struck Whitney in the head, causing almost instant death. The second grazed the hand of Lieutenant Steiner, of the Georgia state troops.

A company of business men sent a notice to the city authorities that the law requiring street railways to furnish separate accommodations for white persons and negroes was being enforced. It was stated that the military, which would be ordered to protect Willis in case of mob violence, would refuse to do so, as Whitney was a prominent member of the organization.

## RICHMOND'S CARNIVAL

Opens Under Bright Auspices—First Day's Proceedings.

Richmond, Va., May 14.—Richmond's free street fair and May carnival opened today under brilliant auspices. The weather is all that could be desired, and the number of visitors from out of town is large beyond expectation.

The opening address was made by Joseph Bryan, proprietor of The Richmond Times, a warning to Henry Lee Valentine, a prominent young business man, was duly crowned king of the carnival.

A feature of the occasion is an organization of the city's young men, prominent socially and otherwise, into a body of horsemen known as the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, appropriately costumed, the name harking back to the famous knights of Governor Spotswood. The carnival is to continue throughout the week.

## AMERICAN PILGRIMS IN ROME.

Rome, May 12.—Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and Kain, of St. Louis, have arrived here. Bishop McDonald, of Brooklyn, with a company of American pilgrims, is expected tomorrow. It is not believed that Cardinal Gibbons is coming here. The pressure of the other prelates is connected with the creation of a second American cardinal. They have solicited an audience of the pope.

**Kodak Dyspepsia Cure**  
Digests what you eat.  
It artificially digests the food and aids nature in the engineering and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. For Sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

## A DEPLORABLE OCCURRENCE.

Attempted Criminal Assault—Confederate States in Line—Interesting Personal Mention.

(Correspondence of the Messenger.) Fayetteville, N. C., May 14.

The village of Hope Mills, seven miles south of this city on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, was very much excited on Saturday night last by an alleged attempted criminal assault at 10 o'clock on Mrs. Driver, wife of Mr. James Driver, superintendent of Cumberland mills, who was absent from home at the time. The screams of Mrs. Driver brought to her assistance William Phillips and John West, who saw a man, said to be Thomas Forb, jump through a window, and make a dash for the door. The man was very drunk, and was armed with two revolvers.

One paragraph in the description of the exercises of Memorial day was accidentally left out of the letter of the Messenger's correspondent, but it is worth a place in print even now as one of the most attractive features of the programme. The eleven confederate states were represented in the procession as follows: North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Miss Dixie Poe; Georgia, Miss Maggie Belle McDonald; Florida, Miss Lillian Haish; Mississippi, Miss Sadie Gardner; Louisiana, Miss Clara Smith; Texas, Miss Mary Norcott Broadfoot; Arkansas, Miss Gardner; Tennessee, Miss Louise Huske. These lovely girls were beautifully attired, and made a striking picture in the imposing procession.

Miss Mary McLaurin, of Flea Hill township in this county, died last Saturday at the advance age of 91 years, having been a member of Bethlehem Presbyterian church for 73 years.

Deputy United States Marshal Forsythe, of this city, resigns his position to enter the artillery branch of the regular army.

Mr. H. McD. Robinson, a prominent lawyer of the Fayetteville bar, was taken very ill on Saturday of acute rheumatism, and is now in bed, his many friends are glad to know.

The venerable Mr. Charles Goddard, now approaching 90 years, is confined to his bed at the home of his son Mr. James Goddard. All hope to see him up and about again. Colonel Willie Alderman, county surveyor, has been quite ill for several weeks.

## THE CUBAN STEAL.

Post Director Rathbone to be Removed—Several Items in His Accounts Need Explanation.

(Special to Baltimore Sun.)

Washington, May 13.—Among those persons concerned in the Cuban scandal it seems to be definitely understood that Director of Posts Rathbone is to be removed within a few days. This action, it is said, will be based on a laxity of business methods, serious to the degree of carelessness, without taking into account various instances of alleged misconduct which have reached the ears of the administration. Whether these are to be acted on subsequently, who is to succeed Mr. Rathbone and the reimbursement to be made Cuba for funds stolen are questions which have not been finally considered. By some senators, to test the Monroe doctrine, then this is the thing we desire for the defense of our harbors and our coasts. He would, he added, vote for twenty of the Holland boats to be built to ally the sensitive apprehensions of our sea-coast cities and he would therefore support the amendment of Senator Stewart.

Adverting to Senator Lodge's speech, delivered last Friday, with respect to a possible challenge of the Monroe doctrine by Germany, Senator Lodge said: "That speech has had its echo throughout the world and is even now reverberating on the continent of Europe. It has been circulated around the throne of Germany; and Germany's war lord, who always has his eye on the Monroe doctrine, is even now reflecting upon and commenting upon the idea that sometime Germany is to have a war with the United States. I do not believe it. The war lord of Germany is right in stimulating the military animus of his people. He is but maintaining the traditions of his fathers; but that the lord of Germany or the chief ruler of any other nation is projecting or building up a navy with the idea of some day testing the Monroe doctrine is not susceptible to the view of common sense. We ought always to keep in view our objective in the constitution of a navy. If the idea of those who want to build a great navy because England (a great empire) has a great navy, or because Germany (a progressive nation) has an eye on the aggregation of a navy and the acquisition of our countries, and because Italy has a similar view as to a navy is that we shall have a navy capable of going on the seas and meeting these combined navies or even the navy of Great Britain then we are going into a big undertaking and one which is not in accordance with the rationale of this republic. This is a peaceful nation and I would preserve in the hearts of our people the conservative doctrine that would keep it a peaceful nation. The object which leads me to vote for liberal appropriations for the navy is simply that we may have necessary weapons of defense and not that we may have a vast navy which shall go about the world seeking whom we may devour."

Senator Hale, of Missouri, proposed that the committee's proposition should be changed so as to make the purpose of five of the Holland boats mandatory instead of discretionary with the secretary of the navy. Senator Stewart accepted this and withdrew his amendment. The committee's proposition was then adopted. Senator Hale for the committee offered an amendment providing in effect for the removal of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., to Charleston, S. C. The bill authorities the expenditure for \$412,000 at the Port Royal station, but the amendment offered by Senator Hale makes the expenditure of this money discretionary, and if the secretary of the navy deems it expedient to expend the money on the new station and dock at Charleston, \$100,000 is made available for the purchase of a site.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, proposed an amendment extending the right of choice of the secretary of the navy to some point in North Carolina. He urged that Wilmington was the best place in the south for the station. Senator Butler's amendment was rejected and the committee amendment was adopted.

Senator Tillman offered an amendment providing that no armor should

be contracted for in advance of its actual requirement by vessels in construction. It was agreed to.

The bill was passed without division. A bill also was passed appropriating \$150,000 to erect a public building at Portsmouth, Va.

At 5:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The house today passed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last but one of the general appropriation bills. The military academy bill will follow it tomorrow. The deficiency bill carried \$3,833,021 and precipitated no contest. General debate was limited on each side and was devoted principally to an arraignment of the administration.

Mr. Dearmond excoriated the administration for not sticking to the old traditions and charged it with cowardice for allowing no official utterance of sympathy to go out to the Boers struggling in South Africa to repeat the splendid story of the American revolution. He concluded by charging that there was either a secret understanding with Great Britain or an American trucking to wealth and power and had overlooked and forgotten the rights of humanity.

Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, made a statement of the progressive operation of the new financial law supplementary of a statement made by him a few days ago. He showed that the total amount refunded to the several issues from March 14th to May 10th was \$38,441,300.

After political speeches the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule and practically without amendment was passed.

A bill was passed constituting Durham, N. C., a port of delivery.

At 5:08 o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

## THE NAVAL BILL PASSED

WITH ARMOR PLATE AMENDMENTS BY THE SENATE.

TO BUILD ARMOR PLATE PLANT

If the Factories Refuse to Sell the Material at a Certain Price—Secretary of the Navy Instructed to Purchase Five Holland Torpedo Boats. Senator Daniel Scouts the Idea of Trouble Over the Monroe Doctrine. House Passes Deficiency Bill.

## SENATE.

Washington, May 14.—After a discussion lasting five full days, the senate today passed the naval appropriation bill. Practically four days were devoted to the consideration of the armor plate proposition which was agreed to finally as reported by the committee, with the exception that the secretary of the navy is authorized to make contracts for such armor as may be needed from time to time. By the committee's amendment to the house bill the secretary of the navy is authorized to procure the best quality at \$445 per ton, but if he be unable to obtain it at that price he is then authorized to pay \$545 per ton for the armor for the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri and proceed to erect an armor factory to cost not to exceed \$4,000,000 one-half of which amount is made immediately available.

Today, after the rejection of the pending amendment offered by Senator Chandler, the committee's proposition was agreed to by a vote of 32 to 19.

The secretary of the navy is directed to purchase five Holland torpedo boats at a price not exceeding \$170,000.

The "free homes" bill was passed without a word of debate.

A bill providing for the appointment of a collector of customs at \$4,000 a year for the customs district of Hawaii and for such deputies as necessary, was passed.

The naval bill was then called up. Mr. Chandler's amendment the pending question substituting in Senator Tillman's amendments \$425, for 300 as the price for armor was rejected—25 to 72.

Senator Hoar offered an amendment providing that if under the committee's proposition no government armor plate manufacturing is built, the secretary of the navy shall submit to the next congress a detailed report with estimates as to costs of the equipment of such government plant and the time when the best plate could be delivered thereby. The senate agreed to this amendment and the committee's proposition as amended was agreed to—32 to 19.

The next committee proposition was for the purchase of five Holland submarine torpedo boats at \$170,000 each.

Senator Stewart offered an amendment increasing the number from five to ten.

Senator Daniel thought the Holland boat presented the solution of harbor defense. If it be true, he said, and I may say I do not share in the belief that some foreign nation has its eye on us and proposes, as has been said by some senators, to test the Monroe doctrine, then this boat is the thing we desire for the defense of our harbors and our coasts. He would, he added, vote for twenty of the Holland boats to be built to ally the sensitive apprehensions of our sea-coast cities and he would therefore support the amendment of Senator Stewart.

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**THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.**

The Convention Aroused to Great Enthusiasm by the Eloquence of a Colored Missionary from Africa.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 14.—Another Booker Washington appeared at the last moments of the Southern Baptist convention this evening. He was Rev. Charles S. Morris, a young man of brown skin and with eloquence that thrilled the big assemblage. He is a missionary among the blacks of Africa and had been granted few minutes to make a plea for missionary